Court Martial on Estrampes, Gernan Felix, and Several American Citizens-Exe

cution of Estrampes, &c.
The Diaro de la Marina contains—published by the aptain General's order—the various official document connected with the trial, sentence and subsequent exe-cution of poor Estrampes, the atest victim to the senti-ment of Cuban independence. It is interesting to know how they do these things in Havana, and so we give a faithful translation of the several do unments—

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY, COFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY, HAVANA, MARCH 24, 1855. THE MILITARY SECRETARY, Sentence pronounced by the Council of War of the Mand, in the matter of the conspiracy discovered in laracca, against Don Francisco Extrampes, who has been bready sentenord to the extreme pensity, by contumacy, or the like crime in 1853. Don José Elias Hernandes, Don Juan Enrique Felix, and others.

for the lise crime in 1853. Don Jose Elias Hernandes, Don Juan Enrique Felix, and others.

**ENTENCS, PRON PAGE 527.

In view of the decree of the 10th December last, by which Brigadier Don Fedro Esteban, President of the Excentive Permanent Military Commission of this island, authorised the Prosecuting Attorney (Fiscal) of the same, authorised the Prosecuting Attorney (Fiscal) of the same, authorised the Prosecuting Attorney (Fiscal) of the same, the legal proceedings commenced in the city of Baradon, on the 28th of October previously, against Don Francisco Estrampes, Don Juan Enrique Felix and Don José Elias Hernandes, for the project of insurrectionizing this island, Hernandes, for the project of insurrectionizing this island, the make it independent, commencing at that point where the two first named departed with that object from the city of New York, is the United States, bringing arms, and munitone of war, which have been seized, and significant the espiain, pilot and supercarge of the North American research Jebin G. White and Charies T. Smith, namely if Richard McCullich, Mr. George Hankins, Mr. James Campbell and Mr. James Woodhouse, for having brought in heir vessel the said Estrampes and Felix, and the armanest seized, in which proceeding were also implicated Don ablo Giral and Don Antonio Cerulie, the latter of whom as died in prison; in view also of the process, by information, recollection and coafronting in the Council of Var beld at that time under the presidency of Brigadier ton Juan Aquiles Rameau, temporary chief of such tri-Pable Giral and Don Antonio Cerune, the latter of Pable Giral and Don Antonio Cerune, the latter of Pable Latter, the presidency of Brigadier Don Juan Aquiles Rameau, temporary chief of auch tribunal, where Felix alone appeared, some of the others having refused to be present while the rest were to be tried in contumacy; having heard the Attorney General's conclusion and demand, the defences of counsels and of the prisoners accused, and the verbai illustration of Don Pernande de Othe, assessor of the tribunal, the Council, considering the nature of the charges and the quality of the proofs which result from the process in respect to each of the persons charged, has unanimously condemned and does condemn to the penalty of death, by the vile garrote, Don José Elias Hernandez and Don Francisco Estrampes; to immediate imprisonment for ten years beyond the sea, with perpetual restriction and promitition to return to this island, Don Juan Eurique Felix; and Mr. Richard M. Culloch, Mr. George Hankins, and Mr. James Wee house are declared absolved from the charge in this matter, but subject to the civil responsibility which they have incurred by the infringement of the general laws, and Mr James Campbell entirely; with costs jeintly and severally to the convicts Hernandez, Estrampes and Felix—the first named being entitled to a hearing if he should present himself or be arrested—and that for his repetition of the same crime his property be subject to the responsibility which is imposed upon him in the former sentence: approving the suspension decreed in favor of Don Pablo Giral, at pages 449.

JUAN BAUTISTA OF LA HUERTA.

FEDRO AGUILAR.

JOSE INSA.

AGUSTIN G. BUENO.

JUAN BAUTISTA OF LA HUERTA.

FERNOCSOO MARTINEZ DELUYAR.

ANACLETO PARDO.

RETURN OF THE WRIT—FRON PAGE 529.

ANACLETO PARDO.

RETURN OF THE WRIT—FROM PAGE 529.

As a continuous at, and after the Council had closed, the Atterney General (Fiscal) presented himself in my presence at the palace of his excellency, the Captain General, to place this process in the hands of his Excellency, and baving done so he verified that act by appending his signature to the wirt with me.

CRUCIES.

MANUEL MARIA MARTEL.

DECREE—FROM THE SAME PAGE.

HAYANA, March 26, 1855.

For the opinion of the Magistrate Auditor of War of this Captainey General.

CONCHA. HAVANA, March 25, 1855.
For the opinion of the Magistrate Auditor of War of this Captaincy General.

OPINION OF THE AUDITOR OF WAR—FROM THE SAME PAGE.
YOUR RECHLENCY—The sentence passed by the Military Commission on the 24th of this mouth, in consequence of the prosecution against Lon Francisco Estampes, Don Juan Enrique Feix, Don Jose, Elias Hermandes and others, is in accordance with the merits of the aces, and your excellency may give your approval to it. There was discovered in Baraloa the consistacy which had been projected and prepared in the United States, and there were seized in consequence the arms and the banner with which the cry of rebollion was to be raised Don Francisco Estrampes turning out to be the principal chief, according to his own confession, and the proofs with which he sought to justify himself. Don Juan Enrique Felix is also sen of the conspirators accompanying the said Estrampes, and although the same proofs do not exist against him, still there are enough to justify the penalty imposed on him. Don Jose Elias Hernandez, one of those who compose the Cubau junta, established in New York, appears to be the author of the instructions borne by the said Estrampes and Felix, and he being in contumner, is deserving of the penalty to which he is condemned. Against Mr. Richard M. Culloch, Mr. George Hanman, and Mr. George Woodbouse, there appears to be at present no facts which show that they participated in the treason and to-day the only responsibility attaching to them is the civil responsibility to which they are suc-

present no facts which show that they participated in the treason and to-day the only responsibility attaching to them is the civil responsibility to which they are subject. The suspension granted in favor of Dun rablo Giral, against whom there does not appear to be any preof, is also just, and may be approved by your Excellency at the same time as you extend your superior resolution over the before-mentioned sentence, pronounced in this cause.

HAVANA, 28th March, 1855.

HAVANA, 28th March, 1855.

DECREE OF APPROVAL—PROM FOLIO 530.

In conformity with the preceding opinion of the Auditor of War of this Captain Generalcy, I approve of the sentence pronounced by the Hilitary Commission on the 24th inst., which impores the penalty of death by the garrete on Den Francisco Estrampes, and on the fagitive Den Jose Elias Hernarder; and the penalty of ten years' imprisonment (presidio) beyond the sea with restriction, and perpetual prohibition against returning to the island, on Don Juan Enrique Felix; I declare absolved from presecution—although subject to the selved from presecution—although subject to the eivil responsibility which they have maured—Mr. Richard M. Cullich, Mr. George Hankins, and Mr. James Woodhouse and Mr. James Campbell, enter the season of the suspension decreed in favor of Don rable Giral, with imposition of the course, jointly and severally, on the three first condemned—Hernander having a right to be heard if he presentables or be arrested. Let Estrampes be executed at 7 evicek, on the morning of the 31st inst.—let orders be given through the Secretaryship for the fulfillment of the sentence, and let the proceedings of the trial be delivered to the Notary of War, so far as they concern that official.

of the sentence, and let the proceedings of the triat of delivered to the Notary of War, so far as they concern that official.

In the Plane (public square) of Havana, on the 30th of March, 1855, I, the undersigned, Notary of War, (Escribano) for the purpose of executing the order of His Excellency the Captain General of this army, proceeded to the public royal prison, where Don Francisco Estrampes, culprit in this case, had been conducted, and his person having been indentified by the lieutonan: of infantry, Don Manuel Maria Martel, attached to the Secretaryship, I notified him of the sentence pronounced by the Council of War of the Permanent Executive Military Commission on the 24th inst., and of the decree of approval by His Excellency the Captain-General, east of setting the sentence of approval by His Excellency the Captain-General, east of setting the sentence of approval by His Excellency the Captain-General, east of setting the setting that the setting

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE—FROM THE SAME PAGE.

HAVANA, March 31, 1855.

I certify that at 9 o'clock on the morning of the day, the dead body of Don Francisco Extrampes, culprit in this cause, was lowered from the scaffold, and delivered to the brothers of the arch brotherhood of charity and of mercy, that they might give him church burial.

ANTONIO MARIA MUNOZ.

PLAZA OF HAVANA, March 31, 1855.

MEMORANDUM—FROM THE SAME PAGE.

The preceding documents of the execution of Don
Francisco Estrampes culprit in this cause, being perfected, I have returned the writ to the Military Secretary, having discharged the duty devolving upon me
Declared,

ANTONIO MARIA MUNOZ. DECREE—FROM PAGE 532.

HAVANA, March 31, 1855.

Return this cause to the Fiscal for the further action CONCHA.

HAVANA, March 31, 1855.

Return this cause to the Fiscal for the further action proper to it.

MEMORANDUM OF NOTIFICATION—FROM THE SAME PAGE.
On the 31st of March of the present year, the Senor Fiscal had again returned to him this cause from the military office, with the superior approval of His Excellency, the Captain General, to the sentence pronounced therein by the Council of War of the Tribunal, already executed in so far as it related to Don Frantisco Estrampes, and he having informed the Brigader President thereof, proceeded with me, the Secretary, to the Castic of La Punta, where Don Juan Eurique Felix is confined, whom he notified of said sentence and decree of approval, informing him fully of the penalty which has been imposed upon him.

In proof whereof I make this memorandum, which he signed with said Fiscal.

JUAN ENRIQUE FELIX.

Before me, MANUK, MARIA MARIAL

ANOTHER—FROM FAGE 532

As a continuous act, the Fiscal proceeded with the undersigned Secretary to the Royal Prison, where was confined Mr. Richard M. Calloch, captain or the schooler John G White, to whom, through the medium of the government interpreter, Don Ernesto Saportas, who assisted in this purpose, he notified in the same manner is said sentence, of which he was fully informed

This was not done with the pilot of the said vessel, Mr. James Campbell, he having been already discharged frem custedy.

In proof whereof this document is signed by the party interested, and the interpreter, with the Fiscal and the present Secretary.

RICES.
RICHARD M. CULLOCH.

FRESTO FAPORTAS, GOVERNMENT Interpreter. Before me, MANUEL MARIA MARTEL. Before me, MANKEL MARKEL.

And for publication thereof in the Gaccta of this cacapital. I have extracted the present copy, true and legally, from the originals referred to, by order of the Fiscal, who has signed this, with me, in Havana, the 31st Of March, 1865.

HAVANA, April 1, 1855.
Let it be published in the government gazette
CONCHA. True copy. JOACHM MORALES DE RADA, Brigador, Chief of the Staff.

Let it be published in the government gazette

CONCHA.

True copy. Joacum Monains on Rada, Brigad'er,
Chief of the Staff.

The Issue of Pence or War is with Spain.

[From the Washington Union (official), April 28.]

The disposit on manifested by some of our cotemporaries to complain of the recent measures of the administration, adopted in consequence of the late aggressions upon American rights in the high reas near Caba, as not being sufficiently stringent and comprehensive, inclines us to think that the powers of the Executive in the premises have not been as well considered as they cought to be before insulging in censorious comments. With our conviction as to the enormity of the several outrages perpetrated, our feelings would have been gratified if a naval force could have been ordered to Havans, with peremptory instructions to demand prompt and ample reperation there and, upon its redusal, to infinite summary and exemplary numbered upon the effencing parties. We have no doubt that if President Perce had felt authorized to follow his impulses, he would not have hesitated to adopt and enforce such a policy for redress; and we have as lattle doubt that the impulses of the American people would have warmly approved such a measure of redressing flagrant insults and injunies. But it must be remambared that the President is not authorized to follow his impulses unless they dictate measures olearly within his constitutional powers. There is no man in the whole Union who is more sensitive in regard to our national hours, and some who leit more heedly or more indignantly the would not have the took soleme obligations to keep which the particular is not apply the violations of our rights than to seek the temporary the violations of our rights than to seek the large partition the present of those fundamental principles which defines and limit the powers of the security department of the government. Believing that the "sobre second thoughts" of all true men will sanction a those substance of the late aggressions to me

the Executive both for redress for wrongs already inflicted and for the prevention of their repstition in future.

What power, then, could the President legitimately exercise by way of redress? If he had ordered the Sulf squadron to proceed to Havana and demand immediate reparation of the Captain General of Cuba, and, upon his refusal, to blockade the ports of the island or to bombard its iowns, these would have been unequivocal acts or war. But the President has no power to make war. When an injury calls for redress he is bound to demand reparation, and if it is refused, and redress is only attainable by a resort to force, he must have the authority of Congress to proceed, unless the offerding party is of that lawless or piratical character irresponsible to any government capable of making reparation, which make his punishment an exception to civilized rules of proceeding.

If, upon the refusal of the Captain General to make immediate reparation, the President had ordered the commander of the squadron to look up the offending Spanish frigate, and to capture or rink her, this would have been to make a reprisal. But the constitution has not conferred upen the President the authority either to declare war or to make reprisals. If the necessary power had existed, the outrages would wall have justified a resort to one or the other mode of redress, and we nave good reason to believe that the President was only restrained from adopting the one or the other mode from the conviction that he could only do so at the expense of the constitution. It is apparent, then, that under his constitutional powers, it was not competent for the Executive to adopt those summary and effsctive measures for recress which the outraged some of the American people seemed so clearly to demand. If he had been actuated in his policy by those ambitions or selfish considerations which some of his enume have so unscrupulously attributed to him, he saw such manifestations of popular indignation against the aggressors that might well have tempted a

ing to indicate, or even to know, what polity the President has adopted to obtain ample reparation for these outrages, we venture confidently to affirm that the sequel will prove that he has discharged his whole duty, and that if full recreas is not specify obtained the country will attach to him no responsibility for want of promptress or energy in the exercise of all the powers belonging to him. When Congress again assembles, it should amount that the President has exhausted all his legitimate resources in a single that have a should be protected. Whilst the axeaultwe will continue actinuity to eached whether other and more effective measures shall be prosecuted. Whilst the axeaultwe will continue actinuity to eached we rashness or precipitancy in his counsels, he will show actiner lask of jest leavy as to our national honor nor want of promptness nor of firmness is demanding and insulis to our fig.

If it was not competent for the President to adopt war measures for the punishment and redress of the alse aggressions and insulis to our figs.

If it was not competent for the President to adopt war measures for the punishment and redress of the alse aggressions like these which have recently excited so much popular ladign atom, or whether the President has adopted a policy which will either security excited so much popular ladign atom, or whether the President has adopted a policy which will either secure to us excaption from similar outrages in future, or result in their prompt and extendary pushment. It is the duty of the executive to protect our commerce and our national rights on the high seas, and it these ends the President has adopted a policy which will either secure to us excaption from similar outrages in future, or result in their prompt and extendary pushment. It is the duty of the executive to protect our commerce and our national rights on the high seas, and to these ends the President has any as a summary of the him to him the protect of the offinating party, and involves no violation of the offi

illustrate the propriety of the selection we have as little coubt.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that as the late occurrences in the neighborhood of Cabs have caused the Freeident to send a naval force there, the inference is conclusive that the object is to prevent a repetition of such occurrences and to punish them if their repetition is attempted. Those acts are regarded by the executive as violations of international law and insignities to our riag as and aggressions upon our rights and obstractions to our commerce, which cannot, and will not, be tolerated. Commodors McCalley will raise no questions of naval eliquette in connexion with the exercise of the right of visitation or examination of our vessels by Spanish war

ships. His business is to know that our government repudiates all controversy as to the exercise of argint, whether it be sought to cover it and the terms of "bringing to" or "firing over," or as the terms of "bringing to" or "firing over," or as year of the naval phrases which are bearedly ther it is asserted openly and "spers, or who ising Spanish right. He does soldly as an excographer in his band to enter set go there with a lexicitions, with Spanish officer, but to say to them, "You can claim so right to "spen, visitation, or examination of any vessel right! Ally bearing our flag upon the high sea, under any cuise or any pretext, in my presence or within may reach: If you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril!" If the Intelligencer chooses to regard in structions of this character as "bloody," it is welcome to make the most of them; other citizens, of better patriotism, will judge differently. We do not pretent to conjecture whether a hostile collision will or will not result from the execution of the orders of Commodore McCauley. That matter is with the Spanish officials and their government. They now know the position of our government on the question, and they have the issue of peace or war in their hands. If they persust in their carrier of ageresicons, war is inevitable, and war by their own act and upon their own responsibility.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

We have nothing new to report in the way of money matters. The supply of capital is far in advance of tha demand, and the surplus cannot find employment even in fancy stocks. The banks find it difficult to keep up in fancy stocks. The banks find it difficult to keep up their line of discounts, and will, without doubt, show in their next weekly statement a further contraction in loans. In the midst of this pletbora in the monsy market, we find no speculation of consequence going on in fancy stocks. That class of securities is well held, and no amount is pressing for sale; but there is an absence of buyers that tends materially to keep down prices. The fancy stock list is, as a general thing, neglected. One or two prominent railroad stocks have strong friends, and are pretty well sustained, while the rest have not moved upward but moderately during the past three or four months. Fortunately for the stock market and for the bankers, some securities have improved so much in actual value that prices could not have been kep: down, even under a more reduced supply of money. There are very few stocks operated in daily at the board, which are, in reality, fancies. A few years since the street was full of them New, not above half a dozen can be scraped together. This gives a better basis to specu. lation. It is true some of the most substantial securi-ties on the market have, within the past year, run down almost as far and as fast as the most worthless fancy in years previous, but there was a recuperative power which prevented confidence from disappearing altogether, and induced many to bold, even in the most gloomy pe-riods, for a return of better times. A good portion of the depreciation has been removed, and the public mind is filled with confidence in future values. It is somewhat strange that with this extending cheapness and abundance of money, there is not more activity and a greater inflation in stocks. Present prices cannot be sustained in the absence of buyers. The market must be kept moving to keep it healthy, and holders must do something to attract new operators.

The amount of specie exported from this port from January 1 to April 28, 1855, both inclusive, was \$7,892, 682, against \$7,366,058, for the same period the previous year, showing an increase this year of \$526,624.

Albert H Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale

of stock and bonds will take place on Monday next, the 30th inst., at 121/2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The cash balance in the hands of the United States Assistant Treasurer of Boston, on the 28th inst., was as follows:—Treasury account, \$4,141,988 47; Post Office account, \$131,696 87; on deposit, \$238,247 53-to-

tal, \$4,511,932 87.
Sometime since the stockholders of the Harlem Railroad Company appointed a committee to nominate suitable persons for directors to be voted for at the next annual election. That committee have not reported yet and there is no guaranty that it will. The stockholder will, therefore, be left to provide a ticket for themselves; and it is full time that they looked to it. The first step for them to take is to withdraw all old proxies. Any and every stockholder who has ever given a proxy should hunt it up and see that it is annulled or destroyed. If they cannot find the individuals to whom they were given, send a revocation to the president of the company, which will be effective enough to block any inside game. The election takes place on the 15th o May. It is an important one, and every stockholder should attend personally if possible. Wall street prokers are hard at work drumming up proxies, and they will get control of the road again if possible.

The anthracite coal tonnage from the Schuylkill re-gion was enormous last week—larger than ever before reported in any one week. The Reading Railroad brought down, for the week ending on Thursday, the extraordi-nary amount of 55,095 tons, making, with that previous-ly brought down this year, 661,489 tons, against 556,705 tons to the same time last year. The shipments on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week were also very large, reaching 31,228 tons - making for the season 165,478 tons, against 142,593 tons to the same time last year. The Lehigh Navigation Company is just getting fairly at work. The shipments for the week ending on Saturday last, were 23,195 tons, and for the season to that time, 41,689 tens. This is rather less than to corresponding time last year, but the difference will probably soon be overcome, ments for an increased shipment on the last year's busi-

The annexed statement exhibits the comparative position of the three leading railroad companies, the stocks of which are operated in extensively in this market, according to official returns of 1854, and estimated receipts for 1855, upon the basis of income already real'zed:-COMPARATIVE POSITION OF LEADING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

1854

Gross
Gross
Cost per carraings Expenses carraings
mile. per mile per mile per mile
N. Y. Central BR. \$65,570 \$10,117 \$5,437 \$5,030
N. Y. & Erle RR. . 75,756 10,793 \$6,617 5,176
Philadel's & Reading 200,700 41,105 10,252 21,853 Philadel's & Reading 200,700 41,105 19,252 21,853 1855. N. Y. Central RR... \$65,570 \$12,615 \$6,559 \$6,056 N. Y. & Frie RR... 75,756 12,837 6,875 6,162 Fhiladel's & Reading 200,700 50,116 23,554 26,561 Total Net Zarnings. Cost on Cost. N. Y. Cen. R. R. \$3,233,404 \$35,014,536 934 per ct. Phil. & Read. RR 2,443,612 18,464,115 13 per ct.

In making up the returns for the present year-1855 -- we have taken the per cent increase in gross income thus tar, and estimated the receipts for the year at the same rate, and in arriving at the expenses per mile we have taken the per cent re-ported last year, viz. -- For the New York Centre 52 per cent; for the New York and Erie 5234 per cent and for the Reading 47 per cent. We have put down the cost per mile of each road in 1855 the same as in 1854. A careful examination of these tables will disclose some astounding results. It will be seen that the Reading Railroad Company stands far in advance of either the Central or Erie in productiveness on cost and capital. The returns of net earnings thus far received on the Reading railroad make the increase in net re-ceipts equal to sixty-seven per cent, while the gross receipts show only an increase of thirty-five per cent. The other roads may show a reduction in their operating expenses, but we have no returns yet showing such a result. There is very little doubt but that the net income of the Reading Railroad Company for the years ending November 30, 1855, will exceed \$3,000,000. Last year the aggregate net income was \$2,010,438. This year the first four months show an increase in net earnings of \$192,840 54. Such a result in the dullest four months of the year, is sufficient to justify the esti mate given above. In making up the returns for the Eric railroad for 1855, we have made no allowance for the sinking fund, which amounts to about four per cent on the capital, which would leave six per cent for the stockholders. It is our impression, however, that the operating expenses of both the Eric and Central roads will largely exceed the rate put down in our calculations. So long as the construction account of the Erie was open, it was an easy matter to keep down the current running expenditures. The returns for this year will, we fear, show a less favorable result. We have not the slightest doubt but that the net income of the Reading Railroad Company during the present year, 1855, will exceed in dollars and cents that of either the Central or Erie. The only way to test the correctness of this estimate, at the close of the year, will be to deduct from the net receipts of each company the increase of construction account in the same time. We wish to put this prediction upon record 'or future reference. The cost per mile of each of the three above named roads does not present exactly a fair comparison. For the purpose of placing the three companies upon the same platform we have put down the cost of the frie and Central per

mile at figures corresponding with the receipts of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL, NEW YORK AND ERIE, AND READING RAILROADS. Cost per frost earCost per mile. mile. per mile.
N. Y. Central... \$262 280 \$50,460 \$29,236 \$21,221
N. Y. & Erie... \$20,224 51,348 \$27,700 \$24 648
Phila & Reading. 200,700 \$0,115 \$23,554 \$24,651

The gross earnings of the Eric and Central per mile, amount to about one fourth of those of the Reading. We have, therefore, multiplied the cost per mile of the Erie and Central by four, to show the comparative cost per mile of each according to gross receipts. The true rela-tive position of each is thus shown, and the Reading, as in all other modes of comparison, stands immeasurably in advance of either the Erie or Central. If we should take the returns of net income of the Reading road for the past four months of the present fiscal year, compared with that for the same time last year, and make an estimate of the aggregate for the year at the same rate of increase, we should arrive at a result very different from the very favorable one given above. The increase thus far in net earnings has been sixty-seven per cent, country. At this rate the increase in dollars and cents will be for the year, \$1.340 000, which added to the aggregate of 1854—\$2,010,000—makes a total of \$3,350,000, exceeding our highest estimate \$350,000. We have arrived at the result, as regards the Reading, exhibited in the above table by an estimate of only thirty five per cent in the gross earnings, and an expen-diture of 47 per cent for operating expenses. The actual productiveness of this company this year, has been so far beyond every precedent that its most sanguine friends are astonished, and almost refuse to believe official re-

tures.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have issued their usual circular, fixing for the season the prices of their coal, deliverable on beard vessels at Rondout, as follows, per ton of 2,240 lbs. :—

Furnace lump ... 4 80

Steamer lump ... 4 90

Grate, or broken ... 5 00

Fig. ... 5 10

Stove ... 5 20

Chesnut and pea ... 4 20 Fifty cents added to the above gives the prices at New

York. The prices are 45 cents higher than the opening rates of last year. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have also issued their

circular, fixing prices for the season for coal delivered on board vessels at Pert Ewen, per ton of 2,240 lbs., as follows:— To July 1. To Sept. 1. After Sept. 1.

Lump ecal ... \$4 00 \$4 70 \$4 80

St-amboat coal. ... 4 80 4 90 5 03

Grate scal. ... 4 80 4 90 5 00

Range scal. ... 5 00 5 10 5 20

Nut coal ... 5 00 5 10 5 20

Cheenut coal ... 4 00 5 10 4 20

Small pea. ... 3 50 3 60 3 70

The production of coal during the present season is

likely to be to an unprecedented extent, and the pro-bability is that prices will rule comparatively low. Last year was a very extraordinary one for this trade. There can be no doubt that some considerable rise in the price of coal was inevitable from its commencement. Many kinds of manufacture in which it is extensively used were extremely prosperous, the markets were bare of the article at the commencement of the shipping sea-son, accidents to the Delaware division of the Pennsyl-vanis and to the Delaware and Hudson canals kept out of the market the early supply by those channels, and the cost of production was materially increased by the scarcity of labor and the high price of every necessary of life. But although all these causes combined are suffi-cient to account for some, and perhaps a considerable rise in price, yet every one who has watched carefully and intelligently the course of this trade during the past year, must admit that a great part of the advance in price was due to no natural and inevi-table cause, but to a regularly organized system of excitement and humbug, originating with the operators of the Schuylkill region, fallen in with by the dealers and abippers in Philadelphia, and carried to a height that has rarely been known in the history of any kind of business in this country. Now, as in all operations of this nature there requires a class to be gulled, so we must do the dealers in, and consumers of coal in New York and New England the justice to say, that rarely, if ever, has there been seen a class of men more open to impositios, or who have been led more blindly and meekly by those whose interest it was to humbug and deserve them. The increased cost of mining last season was given as a reasen why the price should advance, and this was greatly insisted upon. Now, what are the facts? The increased cost of labor, with the additional expense of keeping up and feeding the stock of mules and horses employed in all collieries, was the sole additional cost of producing coal; and it is our opinion that, with the low-est wages and cost of feed during March of last year, the expense of mining, breaking and screening coal, was not increased during that year, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, more than thirty cents per ton. The advance was far beyond that figure. Red ash was freely sold in March, 1854, at \$4.25 for shipment to New England, and in October of the same year it reached \$6 per ten, an advance of \$1.75; from this must be deducted the advance of railroad tolls, 55 cents, and the actual advance in price to the producer will stand at \$1 30, and deducting further the estimated increase in cost, there will remain \$1 per ton, not profit, but increase of profit, in October, over that realized in the menth of March. New, as the mining of coal undoubtestimate to say that the average profit or mining in Schuylbill county the past year was over \$1 per ton, an enormous profit, when it is considered that twenty thousand tons is a small production, and that some operators produce 80,000 to 100,000 tons. There are, of course, contingencies in mining, such as faults in the veins, which in individual cases may reduce the profits; but no candid man acquainted with this buriness will say that the above estimate is too large for an average. It must also be borne in mind that the monthly advances in price, added by the producer, not only stimulated the demand, (for the trade was in such an excited state that the dealer and consumer rushed in to buy, to avoid paying a still higher price,) but that it reacted upon the laboring miner, produced combinations to advance wages, strikes and turnouts, and actually reduced to a very considerable extent the amount of coal which, under a more healthy state of things, might have been produced and sent to market. Every advance in wages was magnified far beyond the reality; and it would not be going too far to say that, during a part of the year, at least, every ten cents advance in labor was made an argument for more than double that advance in price. In fact, for a great part of the year, the operator was, to some extens, at the mercy of the laboring miner; the dealer and large consumer of coal was entirely at the mercy of the ope-rator; and, hardest of all, the poor consumer was at the mersy of the dealer—and all this because the operator was grasping, and the purchaser was easily guiled. Now, it is very evident that a business of such magnitude as the mining of coal, so much concentratel in its field of operation, and comparatively in so few hands, can be governed and regulated to suit the proposes of those engaged in it in a manner utterly out the question in regard to any of the great agricultral or manufacturing interests of the country; and the operators of Schuylkill county especially discovered this fact last year, and began to act upon it. Any ether class of men, under similar circumstances, would probably have pursued the same course; but the question now is, whether our whole county shall be forced to pay tribute to swell prefits already enormous, or whether dealers in coal, manufacturers and consumers, will apply the remedy in their power—put this trade upon the same footing as other branches of business, and reduce the profits of the producer of coal to something like the per centage earned by other similar occupations. And this desirable result is altogether in the power of the purchasers of coal.

The receipts and expenditures of the government, gulled. Now, it is very evident that a business of such

The receipts and expenditures of the government, exclusive of trust funds and Treasury notes funded, for the quarter ending March 31, 1855, were as annexed:— FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES-RECEIPTS AND EXPEN-

	Recei	pts.	
Do. sales	of public lands.		1.763.044 45
Total	Expend		14,765,922 68
il, miscell	aneous and foreig	n intercourse	\$6,227,342 86
naions	tment	\$522,439 13 439,550 38	1
War, &c.	, &c	\$3,131,618 60	961,989 51
	s, armories, &c.		3,708.850 57 3,635,354 64
emium sto	nblic debt ck redeemed loan 1842	27,821 07	4,000,000
Po. Do. Do. Do.		1,500 00 118,800 00 466,250 00	
Do. Do.	1848 Texas indem	38,000 00	
Total			1,038,792 07
ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The second secon	A CO. MAN AND PROPERTY AND INC.	

Holders of the following New Orleans coupons payable in New York, will present them at the Bank of America for payment on and after the 1st of May:-

Coupons due 15th January, 1855, letter D, issued to I the Pontchartrain RR, Co.

Coupons due 1st Nov., 1854, letter B, issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern RR. co.
Coupons due 1st May, 1855, letter B, issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern RR. Co.
Coupons due 1st Nov., 1854, letter C, issued to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western RR. Co.
Coupons due 1st May, 1855, letter C, issued to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western RR. Co.
The coupons due 1st May on the Me npbis and Charleston Railroad 7 per cent bonds will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

The annexed table exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending and including Friday, the 27th of April, 1853, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—COMMENCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEERLY EXPORTS.

LONDON,
\$315 Broks, cs... 5
\$280 Linseed cake 2,554
480 Charte, cs... 1
\$480 Charte, cs... 1
\$5,050
2,800 Heps, ba... 8
450
3,318 Olicioth, cs. 10
1,200
4,536 Oil putgs, cs... 2
930
127 Lea cloth, cs. 4
339
3,334 Moulds... 1
366
7,261 Ghass... 5
100
4,108 Hides, ba... 98
10,246
7,385 Oars... 2,030
1,950
Handspikes... 705
5,305
Total... \$78,967
HAVES... Drugs, es... 8
Tobacco, cs.. 50
Lea cloth. 5
Pork, tes.. 100
Bacon, lbs.35,818
lpacac, cs... 20
Herbs. bx... 5
Reain, bbls... 1,680
Furs, cks... 43
Turpeatine, bl, 233
Tes, ch... 559
Rice, tes... 548 5,085 57,824 4,243 2,100 141 500 250 643 201 370 525 2,610 780 1,025 HAMBURG. \$7,093 473 5,750 316 1,113 100 2,210 659

Total......\$19,189 Total.... | Lisson | L Cotton, bals.1,091 Coffee, bgs... 700 \$36,648 Dye stuffs, cs 40 \$600 R,784 ... \$45,982 ... \$45,982 ... \$45,982 ... \$45,982 ... \$45,982 ... \$45,044 Ex. fustic... \$4 \$331 Ex. log'd,bx.1000 5,570 Total... \$19,165 opento.

Flour, bbls. 510
Meal ... 54
Corn, bush ... 650
Beef, bbls. ... 51
Pork. ... 190
Butter, lbs. 1 C41 \$5,385 272 766 730 Bread, bbls.. 151 Candles, bxs.. 395 272 Candles, bxs...
765 Sugtr...
730 Skins, case...
3,432 Ale, bbls...
364 Champagne...
179 Otl, bbls...
215 H'dware, cs...
597 Potatoes, bbls
92 Rum...
162 Sheep...
282 Shooks, hhds...
50 Other articles

Total.....\$22,704 MEXICO.

\$216 Perfamery.cs. 25
171 Tel. mats, bx. 23
250 Stearine, cs. 14
1,136 Cansles, bx. 216
133 Machinery.cs. 397
208 Conch mats.pk 14
340 Dry goods, cs. 30
3,862 Teeth, cs. 1
3,253 Combs.bxs. 4
415 Copyrplates.cs 12
61 Stationery.cs. 1
6,304 Dag. mat, bx. 1 \$53,765 Total.....

VENECURIA:
49.700 Rice, bbls. 45
93 Hate, bxs. 2
75 Pepper, bgs. 32
190 Cassis, mts. 150
216 Pimento, bgs. 13
268 1el. metal, cs 2
320 Hardware. 2
3,344 Oli cloth, bx. 1
1,225 Wine, cs. 2
106 Boards 477 Flour, bbls... 900
Hams, lbs... 808
Butter... 276
Lard... 1,800
Candles, bxs... 56
F. crackers... 160
Paper. cs... 230
Domestics, ba. 75
Segars, ce... 15
W. ware, doz... 60

Flour, bbls. 2,161 \$22,150 Tea, chs..... 113 \$2,432 Total..... \$24,582

is pretty well distributed. The following is a con tive statement of the value of exports from the com-

Total...\$13,362,894 \$8,281,967 \$1,205,742 \$6,336,169 Net decrease to April 26, 1855......\$5,130,427

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

ASHES — Small sales, prices unchanged.

BREADSTOYS. — Flour. — There was activity in the market, without change of moment; the sales feeted upabout 6,000 a 9,000 bbls., including common to good straight State brands at \$9.75 a \$10; common to good Ohio, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, at \$10.25 a \$10.50; Canadian (900 bbls.) at \$10.37 a \$11, which was slightly higher; and Sonthern (about 1,200 bbls.) at \$10.75 a \$12.50, which was better. Rye flour and corn meal were unchanged. Wheat quiet. Rye was held at \$1.50. Corn was a trifle lower; about 9,000 a 10,000 bushels were sold at \$1.12 a \$1.14 for white and yellow, Southern. Cats quiet.

were unchanged. Wheat quiet. Rye was held at \$150. Corn was a trifle lower; about 9,000 a 10,000 bushels were sold at \$112 a \$114 for white and yellow, Southern. Cats quiet.

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58,872
bbls. were sold at \$16 50 a \$16 62, for old and at \$17 25 a \$17 50, for new mess; prime, new, was at \$14 25 a \$14 50. Bee!—About 300 bbls. were sold, at \$9 50 a \$12, and \$13 for good ceuetry mess and prime unchanged. Sales 100 bbls. bee hams were mide at \$20 a \$20 50. Cut meats, unchanged. Small sales shoulders at 73 a 73 and hams, at 93 a 20 50. Each and hams, at 93 a 20 50 a 103 a 103

Per reflections.
TALLOW —Sales of 10,000 lbs , at 11%c.
Whiskey. —About 250 a 300 bbls. prison were sold at 37c., with a small lot, at 37%c.

Foreign Markets.

CUR PORT OF SPAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT OF SPAIN, April 12, 1855.

I write this via 'St. Thomas. Our market continues much depressed for American goods as well as for our own products. The stock of flour, meal, &c , has been somewhat increased since my last, by coastwise as well as direct arrivals from the States. The brig Laurel, from direct arrivals from the States. The brig Laurel, from
Baltimore, is now discharging 1,000 bbls. of figur; the
price of this article \$10; corn meal \$5; corn, two bushel
bags, \$2 25; butter, \$4 50 per keg; lard, 14c. per lb, refined; hams, 13c.; meas pork, \$16, heavy stock; black
eyed peas, \$2; oil meal, \$18 per pun. btaves, R O., not
wanted. The brig Answon, from Norfolk, arrived 28th
March, with 10,000; W. O. with headings, would bring
\$15 to \$80.

Sugar is in better demand; the weather is drier and
shipping is brisk. Vessels are wanted at three shillings
per cwt.

No local news of any interest to you to communicate.

Singar is in better demand; the weather is other and thipping is brisk. Vessels are wanted at three shillings per cwt.

No local news of any interest to you to communicate.

LATIMER AND CO'S POETO RICO CIRCULAR.

St. Johns, Porto Rico, April 13, 1855.

The demand for sugars, mentioned in our report of lith March, fell off a little for a few days, and we were in hopes with the secumulating stock a decline in prices would result, but upon receipt of the news of the easth of the Emperor of Russis, a speculative demand sprung up in several of the out ports and large purchases were made at 2c. to 3½c, and even 8 15 16c., which encouraged our planters here to hold out; and, ultimately, considerable transactions have been made at nearly former prices, say 3c. to 3½c, secording to quality—these prices rule now here—and on the coast, 3c to 3½c, and we fear there will be no decline from them, as a number of orders are not now being executed, only for want of suitable vessels, and it is beyond doubt that the crop in Guayama, Pence and Mayaguez, will be exceedingly small, failing far abort of last year's, and dinish very own, should this dry weather continue. This fact may also have some effect in maintaining prices. On this sice there are general complaints that, from some unaccountable cause, the canee do not yield as in previous years, although in many places they have good growth, and our crop will also be smaller than anticipated, but it will not be over so soon as in other parts of the island.

Molasses continues in d-mand and the price has further acvanced; we quote here 15c. to 16c and on the coast \$15 to \$16.

Coffee, has continued to come in freely. For a while it was duil at 9½c, but the demand increased and the price advanced to 10 a 10½c.

Trovisions of all kinds, except codish, are very scarce and much wanted, first arrivals will obtain high prices. Of codish, 'there is yet on hand a good deal of old, which will affect the offering price of any freely command the price and on the ceast special continues and h